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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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MILLANO, 20123		2612		
ITALY		PAPER NUMBER		
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DATE MAILED: 05/21/2004				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/777,651

Applicant(s)

MARCHESINI, RENZO

Examiner

Gary C. Vieaux

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 February 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 07 February 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- 1) ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - 2) ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - 3) ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 3
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the admitted prior art in view of Kautz (US #5,835,806.)

3. The applicant discloses in the Background of the Invention, that the structure of commercially available enclosures for closed-circuit television cameras is comprised of a box-like composite body closed on a working side by a wall which comprises a transparent plate supported by a frame which is fixed to said body, an opposite side, with respect to said working side, being closed by a removable cover which allows insertion of a television camera (p.1, lines 11-17.) Claim 1 differs from the applicant's admitted prior art in that it does not teach the frame forming a seat for said plate with an abutment surface which is directed outward so as to allow assembly of said plate from

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the outside inward. However, Kautz teaches a transparent plate supported by a frame, where the frame forms an outwardly directed seat that abuts the plate (Fig. 2; col. 3 lines 52-66.) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ a frame having a seat for the transparent plate and an abutting surface to the plate which is directed outward with the camera enclosure as taught in the prior art. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would be motivated to do this to in order to achieve a friction fit for the plate (col. 3 lines 58-60) and to create a natural seal when external pressure is greater than internal pressure within the camera enclosure, as with the case of underwater use. Although Kautz does not explicitly state that the plate is directed outward so as to allow it to be assembled from the outside inward, such is implied given the construction and assembly necessary to achieve the enclosure of Kautz.

4. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the admitted prior art and Kautz in view of Shimansky et al. (US #4,245,566.)

5. Claim 2 differs from the admitted prior art and Kautz (see the 103(a) rejection to claim 1 supra) in that neither teaches an enclosure wherein said seat has a rim which is shaped so as to form a double step with a median outer surface for the abutment of said plate, an outermost surface of said rim acting as abutment for a gasket which is associated with said plate. It is noted that Kautz does teach an enclosure where the seat has a rim that forms a single step and has a gasket abutted outside of the transparent plate (Fig. 2; col. 3 lines 52-66.) Shimansky on the other hand, teaches a seat having a rim which is shaped to form a double step with a median outer surface for

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the abutment of said plate, an outermost surface of said rim acting as abutment for a gasket which is associated with said plate (Fig. 3, indicators 9, 13, and 17; col. 3 lines 15-21.) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ a gasket abutted to the plate within the seat taught by Shimansky with the camera enclosure taught in the prior art. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would be motivated to do this to provide an airtight viewing port ('566 col. 3 lines 23-24.)

6. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the admitted prior art in view of Randmae (US #4,414,576) in further view of Collin (US #4,113,094.)

7. The applicant discloses in the Background of the Invention, that the structure of commercially available enclosures for closed-circuit television cameras is comprised of a box-like composite body closed on a working side by a wall which comprises a transparent plate supported by a frame which is fixed to said body, an opposite side, with respect to said working side, being closed by a removable cover which allows insertion of a television camera (p.1, lines 11-17.) The applicant's admitted prior art does not teach that the enclosure further comprises, at said frame and said cover, respectively a first prefracture and a second prefracture which allow an operator to break out corresponding wall portions so as to form a corresponding number of passages for an air stream, a recess for accommodating ventilation means being provided in said rear cover. Randmae teaches a first input port at the rear and a second outlet port at the front that allows for the passage of an air stream through a camera

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enclosure (Fig. 11, indicators 67 and 79; col. 5 lines 27-47.) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the use of a first input port and a second outlet port that allows for the passage of an air stream through a camera enclosure as taught by Randmae with the commercially available enclosure taught in the prior art. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would be motivated to combine these teachings to prevent a camera from overheating in hot weather by allowing for the circulation of air through the enclosure ('576 col. 5 lines 15-16.)

8. Randmae also teaches a camera enclosure that includes a recess for accommodating ventilation means being provided in said rear cover (Fig. 2 and Fig. 11.) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would to include a recess for accommodating ventilation means being provided in said rear cover as taught by Randmae when constructing a camera enclosure as taught in the prior art. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would be motivated to do this to allow for the potential incorporation of a fan to control the direction of air flow through the enclosure ('576 Fig. 11; col. 5 lines 27-47) or control the amount of air flow through the enclosure ('576 Fig. 11; col. 5 line 58 – col. 6 line 4.)

9. It can further be seen that the disclosed prior art in view of Randmae lacks the teaching of a first prefracture and a second prefracture which allow an operator to break out corresponding wall portions so as to form a corresponding number of passages for an air stream. When faced with the problem of defining air circulation opportunities, one

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would look to the solutions of others faced with problems relating to the control of air circulation within an enclosure. One such solution is the use of knock-out panels to enable air circulation within an enclosure to be controlled. Collin (US #4,113,094) teaches a plurality of prefractures which may be knocked out so as to define ventilation holes (col. 3 lines 15-26.) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the prefractures as taught by Collin when constructing the enclosure as taught in the prior art. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would be motivated to combine these teachings in order to control the amount of ventilation within the enclosure ('094 col. 3 lines 18-26.)

10. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the admitted prior art, Randmae, and Collin, in view of Matthews et al. (US #5,803,709.)

11. Claim 4 differs from the admitted prior art, Randmae, and Collin (see the 103(a) rejection to claim 3 supra) in that neither teaches an enclosure wherein said ventilation means comprise an axial fan which has a delivery which corresponds coaxially to a perimeter of said second prefracture. Randmae however does teach the use of a fan to circulate air within the camera enclosure (col. 5 lines 13-16.) When faced with the problem of selecting ventilation means for delivering air through an enclosure, one would look to the solutions of others faced with problems relating to ventilation means within an enclosure. One such solution is the use of an axial fan to define the airflow passageway. Matthews teaches the use of an axial fan which has a delivery which corresponds coaxially to a perimeter of an air inlet (col. 2 lines 1-10.) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would

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to use an axial fan with a similar coaxial delivery as taught by Matthews with the camera enclosure as taught by the admitted prior art, Randmae, and Collin. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would be motivated to combine these teachings to create a housing structure which eliminates open corners or other crevices in which debris, dust, etc. may collect ('709 col. 1 lines 25-27; col. 3 lines 12-16.)

Furthermore, it would also have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to construct the air delivery to correspond with not only the perimeter of the inlet as taught by Matthews, but also with the second prefracture as taught by the admitted prior art, Randmae, and Collin (see the 103(a) rejection to claim 3 supra.) One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would be motivated to combine these teachings to maintain a housing structure which eliminates open corners or other crevices in which debris, dust, etc. may collect, in the event the prefracture option was exercised.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Elberbaum (US #5,240,220), Monteiro (US #4,281,343), and Schneider et al. (US #6,375,369) disclose camera housing assembled for the outside inward.

Chatenever (US #4,722,000) discloses a multi-seat fitting which houses a window and a gasket assembled from the outside inward.

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Feeney (US #5,345,779) discloses the use of knock-out tabs to establish an air flow path.

Chow et al. (US #5,966,176) discloses the use of a fan and the corresponding cavity for housing the fan.

Datta et al. (US #5,749,702) discloses the use of an axial fan and a corresponding inlet.

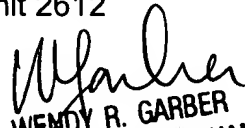
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gary C. Vieaux whose telephone number is 703-305-9573. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 8:00am - 4:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wendy Garber can be reached on (703) 305-4929. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Gcv2

Gary C. Vieaux
Examiner
Art Unit 2612


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